NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

### EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCT. 19.

THE VENETIAN QUESTION. Picture, Friday, Get. 19, 1866.

The cession of the Province of Venetia to the Italian Government was fully completed to-day.

> DEATH OF M. THOUVENEL. Panis, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

The French statesman M. Thouvenel, died to-day.

TRUSSIA AND SAXONY. FERRITS, 18 day, Oct. 19, 1866.

Rumors are affect that the Prusse-Saxon Military Convention have not sed on a basis of a common occu-

### MARINE INTILLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL Oct. 19.-The Inman steamship City of Paris and the General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, both from New York, Oct. 16, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19, 1866.-The Brokers' Circular reports the serve of Cetton for the week at 164,600 bales. The LIVERPOOL (ict - 1 to so other is still unfavorable for the

crops, and the second and the second and the consequently advancing.
Flour has advanced 3d per 100 Wheat has advanced 3d per 100 the American graves, and down has advanced to 3d per Liverroom, Oct. 19,--71: market for Provisions is un-

changed. Tallow tends doonward. LONDON MOTORY MARKET .. LONDON, Oct. 19.-The means market is quiet. Conrols for

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The following are the classifices of American Scentifica

. 781 U. S. Five-Twentles, 681 FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE INSURRECTION IN CREATE-PAMINE IN ROUMANIA-THE CHOLERA-IN ALLANTIC CABLE BLUNDER-THE RUMORED TO SCHOOL OF MILO BY THE UNITED STATES - WAS DERIVED AMERICANS - TERRIBLE

The war in Crete goes on The new Turkish Commissioner, Mustapha Pash., he assumed all power, both civil and military, and the Governor of the island, whose gout prevented him from acting against the rebels, has re-turned to Constantinople. Mustapha Pasha went there to pacify the island, but on his arrowal he learned that the war had commenced, the insurgents had beaten a portion of the Egyptian troops, and had surrounded another de-tatchment which was on the point of surrendering. He acted with unexpected energy. A large force was sent at once to relieve the Egyptians and drive off the robels. If the Turkish reports are to be bileved, this expedition sulting in the flight of the Greeks to the mountains. Having thus gained a good footing, the Pasha issued a peace proclamation offering a full amnesty and all just reforms, on condition that the rebels would be your their arms within fee days. This proclamation did as much good as such proclamations generally do. The war goes on. The Turks have now 50,000 regular troops in the field, the flower of the Egyptian and Turkish armies. The friends of the insungents do not estimate the rebel forces at more than 20 0.0. It is plain enough that they cannot fight successful pitched battles with the Turks, but they can hold out a long time in the mountains. Indeed there are mountain tribes in Crete which have never, to this day, becan subdoed by the Turks. It will entail tertible suffering upon the island if the revolt continues, for there are mountain tribes in Crete which have never, to this day, been subclosed by the Turks. It will entail terrible suffering upon the island if the revolt continues, for all the oil crops must be lost; but the only hope of the thretaes is in this policy. The European Powers have not as you shown any intension of interfering in their behalf. They will be forced to do something to prevent outeraks in other parts of the empire. What will they do I am not a propact, but I believe that the final result of this outbreak will be the practical independence of the island. It will remain a part of the Turkish Empire, but have a Christian Governor, a Christian Senate and laws of its own, at least as far as Samos now has.

The political cleanges made in the Danubian Principalities by Prince Coura destroyed the relations formerly existing between the landholders and the peasants. The result has been a great dearth of provisions in Moldavia for two years past. The political clearth of provisions in Moldavia for two years past. The political clearth of provisions in Moldavia for two years past. The political frombles of the past year have made but matters woise. Not only Moldavia but Wallschia is now threatened with absolute famine. It is now Autumn, when food is generally plenty, but already the peasants are dying of famine. The crop upon which they chiefly depend is com. This has proved a complete failure. A gentlement who has just passed through the country says that he saw many villages where the children and old persons had already died from starvation.

Meanwhile this Prince of a starving people is on the point of coming to Constantinople to receive a grand ovation, at an expense of purhaps a million dellars from the bankrupt government of the Suitsu. The papers also canounce an extraordinary tax on produce of 16 per cent, for this year only." For the whole of the Terkish Empire.

The political cleans thus far been perfectly free from the country says that these mastrice one when put together.

in The London Gezette, had not yet arrived:
for this year only," for the whole of the Terkish Empire.
One pleasantly these items at the one when put together.
Constantinople has thus far been perfectly free from
cholera this year, but it has raged in many parts of the
Empire, and is still very severe at certain points. On the
Denube it was severe in July and August, and some
places were alrected depopulated. It is now raging
places were alrected depopulated. It is now raging
places were alrected the possible of the season frontier.
The last news from Crosmian reported 200 deaths a day in
a population of about 30,000, and the disease was preading
oward Turkey and Russia.

In Mean! Martin and Diarbean it was severe in July
and it passed away to break again out with increased rores
han 50 deaths a day in Diarbean.
I cannot learn that any one of the American mission
amilies in these far off cities have as yet suffered from the
iscase, although they are doing all in their power to stay
is raveges among the poor people around them.

The Atlantic telegraph is a great blessing when it tells
the truth, but a great nuisance when it tells the contrary.
It has a great horror of long words, I understand, and always abbreviates them. This is well enough for those
when it is in the contrary
whe live in cities of two letters like Po, but it gives too
such scope to the imagination of the operators when it
attempts to reduce Constantinople to three letters. I read
in the American papers that Crete like Po, but it gives too
such scope to the imagination of the operators when it
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in the American papers that Crete like Po, but it gives too
such scope to the imagination of the operators when it
attempts to reduce Constantinople to three letters. I read
in the American papers that Crete is in insurrection, and
Constantinople, but Canca, which is the chief city of
Crete.

The papers of Europe and the gossips of Constantinople

In the American papers that Crete is in mearrection, and Constantinople in a state of stege. The word sent was not Constantinople in a state of stege. The word sent was not Constantinople in a state of stege. The word sent was not Constantinople in the Canea, which is the chief city of Crete.

The papers of Europe and the gossips of Constantinople we much exercised, just now, about the movements of the United States in the East. As though we had not territory enough in America, without seizing Turkey! It was certain a few weeks ago that we were trying to buy Crete. Now we have made a very bad bargain. The United States Government knows well enough that it can have one of the best lealands in the Archipelago for nothing, if it cares to ask for it. So I cannot be wrong in assuring you that it has not thrown away ten millions on Mile.

I believe that our Government has very great doubt as to the propriety of taking an island on there for a naval station, even as a gift; but Russia and Greece would hall our advent here with unmixed joy. Russia is undoubtedly intragaing to bring about such an arrangement, and if we take an island in the Archipelago it will be because Russia has persuaded our Government to take this step.

WANDERING AMERICANS.

Three-Americans arrived not long ago in Smyrna, by salling vessel, from the United States, One professed to be the correspondent of The New York Heredat, the others of Harper's. They propose to go overland to the Pacific, via Persia and China. At Smyrna they bought two old between for the New York Heredat, the others of Harper's. They propose to go overland to the Pacific, via Persia and China, at Smyrna they bought two old between for the propose of the state of the others of them shoot his sword at the Turk, who took it away from him, and finally drove them off. One of them shoot his sword at the Turk, who took it away from him, and finally drove them off. One of them shoot his sword at the Turk, who took it away from him, and finally drove them off. One of them shoot his sw

#### MEXICO.

ORDER OF PRESIDENT JUANEZ ON THE REVOLT IN MATAMOROS-HINAJOSA AND CANALES SUM-

MATAMOROS—HINAJOSA AND CANALES SUMMONED TO CHIHUABUA.

It will be seen, by the following official order of Juarez, that the Liberal Government of Mexico is fully alive to the importance of putting an end to all internal discensions, and is taking prompt measures to queil all troubles of this nature that may arise.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN
AND HOME AFFAIRS,
SECTION 1. The citizen President of the Republic has heard with regret of the act committed in the City of Matamoros on the 12th of August last by the forces under command of Gen. Pears Hungloss and Col. Servando Canales, with a view that the political and military command of the State of Tunnulipas should devolve on the second mmed officer, who accepted it in a proclamation assued on the 13th thereby disavowing Gen. J. M. de J. Carvajal, the homulearing at the time. Even had there been just molives for the dismissal of Gen. Carvajal, it was only the supreme Government that had the right to order his dismissal, and it had deready so determined on the charges.

ARRIVAL OF GEN CASTLEMAN-HE LEAVES AT ONCE FOR PUEBLA-EMBARRMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SPE-

FOR PUEBLA—EMBARKMENT OF SOLDHARS AND SPECIEF FOR FRANCE.

The steamer Albance, from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., has arrived, bringing \$26,000 in specie.

The French steamer Empress Eugenie arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., with Gen. Castleman, who started the same evening to meet Marshal Hezaine at Puebla. It was reported that about 100 French troops and \$400,000 in specie were being embarked for France when the Alliance sailed.

THE EVACUATION OF GUAYAMAS.

THE EVACUATION OF GUAYAMAS. Washivorox, Friday, Cet. 19, 1866. The following communication has just been received at

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL-IMMIGZATION-SLAVE REFUGEES-THE WEATHER, &C.

being busily engaged working on the plantations and on their own small holdings.

Nothing had yet been done toward the inauguration of Nothing had yet been done toward the inauguration of the new government. Mr. Irving, the new Colonial Scoredary, had entered upon the discharge of his daties, relieving the Hon. Mr. Jordan of the office of Governor's Secretary. Mr. Rushworth, whose appointment as the Financial Secretary of the island has been notified in The London Gezette, had not yet arrived; it was, therefore, improbable that anything would be done toward the formation of the Government for a fortnight. Very little had been seen of the Governor, being for the most part at his Summer residence; but it was up.

Two slave refugees from the island of Cuba bad landed in Jamaica, having made their escope from Santiago on board the French steamer Carabbe.

The missionaries of the London Missionary Seciety had presented an address to the new Governor, welcoming him to the colony.

Subscriptions were still coming in from the planters and the friends of ex-Govenor Eyre towards the testimonial proposed to be presented to that individual.

Fine, scasonable weather had been experienced throughout the country, and the crop of corn for the present year was the largest reaped for years past, se much so that the importation of the foreign article had been very trifling.

The weather was very warm, but the public health was good. Business was dull.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE AT COHOES, N. Y.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE AT COHOES, N. Y. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Coucas, N. Y. Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

An extensive knitting firm in Cohoes has suspended. The concern also manufactured axes. Heavy consignments of goods are now in New-York, advances upon which are said to greatly exceed the value of the material. The liabilities are known to exceed \$475,000, and may possibly reach nearly \$1,009,000. Judgments have been confined to nearly \$100,000. It is not believed that the firm will be able to weather the storm and resume operations.

## INDIANA SOLDIERS CEMETERY.

REINTERMENT OF BODIES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

REINTERMENT OF BODIES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

The removal of soldiers from the old grave yard to Crown Hill Cemetery began to-day. About 706 are to be removed. The first was removed with an imposing military display by the United States troops and the "grand army of the Republic." The Governor, officers of State and leading citizens were in the procession. The new grounds are to be beautifully laid out and ornamented.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Disparch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Wassington, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

The following are reported the receipts of customs from Oct. 6th to 13th: 

### THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS SUMMONED TO APPEAR BE FORE GOV. SWANN-INDIGNATION OF THE UNION-ISTS-MEETING IN BALTIMORE-THE GOVERNOR TO BE RESISTED AT ALL HAZARDS. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866. A summons from Swann was served on the Board of Police by the Secretary of State at a late hour on Thursday night, ordering them to appear before him at Annapolis on Monday next to answer charges against them. What their response will be is unknown. They were in consultation with their counsel to-day, but decline making public their determination. One of the counsel has visited Annapolis for the purpose of examining the charges against them. The feeling of a majority of the Unionists is against the Commissioners paying any attention to Swann's order. They advise them to stay quietly in their office, discharge their duties, to act altogether on the defensive, and, if Swann attempts viocalled to-day on MayorChapman and the PoliceCommissioners and tendered their services. To-night a large meeting of veterans representing "the Boys in Blue" was held, and presided over by Brig.-Gen. Woolley, who advised them had done in the field. Col. Forthz said that the meeting was called by the permission of the Commander of "the Boys in Blue," Major-Gen Dennison, for the purpose of taking measures to support the regularly constituted authorities of the city, and of thwarting Swanu's effort to place the Rebels in power. Committees were appointed to canvass the City to-merrow, and obtain the names of all who will support the Commissioners in any emergency, and to report to the "Boys in Blue" at once. The following address was unanimusly agreed

take it then about upon us once more to assemble to assemble to assed columns to resist the attempts of traitors in our

By order of the General commanding. F. C. TAER, Col. and Chief of Staff. Meetings were held in several other places, and any attempt of the Covernor to interfere in the local affairs of Baltimore was denounced as an attack upon the liberties of the people. There were also meetings held of the Union League. Reverdy Johnson is among the counsel engaged by the Democrats.

### NEW ORLEANS.

ARCHY ON THE RED RIVER-NINETEEN FREEDMEN MURDERED-UNION MEN ORDERED TO LEAVE-THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROP.

The following despatch, frem the Tribune Bureau in New-Orleans, has just been received:

have since arrived could be concentrated in this city. By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer | Threats are made that if the military attempt to make power the military and massacre all Union men. An attempt was recently made to assassinate Col. Frishie at his hot-l in Alexandria The Colonel is extensively engaged in cotton planting, and employs 500 negroes who publicly notified by a committee of prominent citizens, headed by Judge Ryan, that he must leave the Parish, as they wanted no Yankees there, and hereafter they would not be allowed to cultivate plantations. There are 19 cases of murder on the docket of the Alexandria Court, and the presiding Judge represents the Parish to be in such a state of anarch, that their is no prospect of bringing any of them to trial.

From returns received from trustworthy parties in the

different parishes, to whom application was made for correct cotton and sugar statistics, we estimate the cotton crop for the State at 250,000 bales, and the sugar at 60,000

MILITARY TRIAL FOR A MURDERER OF PREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.
New-Orleans, Oct. 19.—A military order directs the

arrest of Terrence Toups, charged with shooting freedmen in the Parish of Lafayette. The order is issued under Gen. Grant's order, it being alleged that the civil authorities have neglected to bring the accused to trial.

THE INDIAN WAR.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE PLAINS-GEN. SHERMAN HUR-RYING TROOPS WESTWAND-MASSACRES IN COLO-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

RYING TROOPS WESTWARD—MASSACRES IN COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The Topeka Record says:

Col. Vasicame from the West last night. He reports the Indians are so troublesome on the Plains that he dare not risk his train, and turned it back. The wife and family of Jesse Crune, the sutter at Fort Larned, came in yesterday also. They left on account of danger. Gen. Sherman was at Fort Riley yesterday and will pass East to-day. He is harrying troops the Fort Larned, new has been brought in that the Indians had robbed the suffer's store there. We also learn that the overland station at Chalk Hilds has been burned. Fort Larned has probably gone with the suffer's stores.

The Denver News says that there is great slarm, and the people apprehend the most serious consequences from this outbreak. The following letters are published:

The Indian excitement yet continues. It appears that Col. Alexander and the cifirens a few days ago drove them into the mountains, but yesterday they returned to the head of the Hucting, and resumed their bloody deeds of murder, stealing and abooting down the cattle. The latter amusement they are industry will fall into their hands with the stock, and many are been killed, and several are missing. If we don't get belp immeliably no one can foresee the end. All the fine crops of this valley will fall into their hands with the stock, and many are the victims who will fall to their tender mercies.

Raturo Upper Huerfano, Monday, Oct. 8, 1868.

Major D. C. OARIS.—Dear Sir: I find myself here surrounded by Indians. They are killing people and taking horse. They had a fight with the solders and citizens on the Purgatories, and then came to the Huerfano and killed two men, and took affect the survey was a first by which they coded to the Government the lands have displayed for a year past to obtain fire-orms and ammunition, at most extravagant rates. By this means the Indians have secured quite a took of the reserved arms at the recent distribution of the annuities. In the Middl

#### THE SOUTHERN STATES. WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Soldiers' and Sallors' League are preparing to give these

REMOVALS.

The five New-York Post-Office changes telegraphed to-night are the results of Thurlow Weed's mission, and at the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to direct Mr. McCulloch

to remove his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Chandler, and Internal

Revenue Commissioner Rollins, both of whom are from New-

Hampshire. These changes are made at the instigation of

Edmund Burk, Chairman of the State Central Democratic Com-

gated Messrs. T. P. Redfield, H. Kefes, B. R. Smalley and H.

B. Smith, all now in this city, to supervise the Governmental

Huntington removed. In no instance have War Democrats or

THE COTTON TAX. A delegation of planters and merchants from North

Carolina and Lower Virginia waited upon Commissioner Rel-

listrict where it can be shipped, that money for the payment of

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

A convention of the railroad officials connected

ith the scaboard roads will be held at Willard's to-morrow.

the object being to effect a faster schedule of time and less

PRISONERS' EXCHANGE PUND.

In conformity with the limitation of time for the scatation of claims against the fund now under the charge

the Poard of Officers new in session in the city which was convened by Special Orders, No. 486, duted

oir egents, must be forwarded to the Commissary General of

... t and complete their pro rata awards.

oners, at Washington, D. C., so as to reach that officer on or

psient upon cast, chilled and wrought iron, burglar and

yours from to-day, on the ground that the invention and im-

invention and improvements made by Lewis Lillie of Troy, N. V., as the original and first inventer, and embraced in and

covered by the reissue of his (Lillie's) patent, dated Nov. 21, 1805, it being a reissue of a patent granted on his application

The moving of the Records of the State Department the Washington Orphan Asylum flaving been completed, Mr. Seward will make that building his headquarters after

building will be erected the north wing of the Treasury.

MAIL PACILITIES. Postal cars are to be put upon the Norfolk, Lynch-

THE ASSASSINATION AWARDS.

I. B. Baker, have entered a suit against Morgan, Smith, Dongl

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

termine their conduct in the premises.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

stically delighted audience.

The Bateman Concert Troupe were greeted to-

night at Metzerot Music Hall by a large, fashionable and en-

CHARLESTON.

BUFFALO, October 19.—The Board of Ispectors of

ambonts, in session in this city for the last ten days, ad-qued to-day. They have done a good deal of business, and mined unaerous devices appertaining to the saving of life steamboats. Among the most valuable was the life-saving examined numerous devices appertaining to the saving of life on steamhouts. Among the most valuable was the life saving tackle of Brown & Level, which attracted universal attention, it being a sure mode of disengaging a boat instantaneously from its tackle by one man, either under full speed or otherwise. It received the unanimous and unqualified approval of the Board.

State are being rapidly made a list of Copperheads.

the tax can be raised by advances of consignee.

ents made for that State. Their first stroke was the

t of cotton. It is expected that permission will be

patriots a grand reception, which will outvie any dem-

tion ever made in this city.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

ARKANSAS.

THE COTTON CROP—THE NEGRO AS A LABORER—
UNION MEN—IDEAS OF THE POOR WHITES—BENEWOLENT INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED BY NOETH-Capt. Bingham, Col. Stancel and Gen. Davis, a portion of the Southern Loyalists' Delegation, have arrived here, and the others are anticipated within the present week.

NEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED BY NORTHERN PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 19, 1865.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through Arkansas, and has given considerable attention to the social affairs of the people, gives your correspondent the following statement of facts:

Cotton picking has commenced, and while some will realize a full crop, others, from "overflow" from excessive rains, from ravages of the Army worm, and other similar causes, will realize but a partial crop. I can make no reliable estimate of the crop of this State, but believe it will exceed the estimates generally made by those engaged in planting. The reports that come from employers of freedmen are almost as various as the number of individuals making them. Some say their "hands" never worked better, nor gave them less trouble; others, that they get along very well, but their laborers do less work than under the old system; still others say the only way to manage "niggers" is to whip them and make them know their place. The latter class are much more numerous, as it includes all those who were formerly small slave owners. The simple truth is that where mon have a decent regard for justice and fair dealing, and tact in managing with laborers, there is no difficulty in preserving order, or obtaining faithful labor. But, unfortunately, the opinion prevails with a large majority of the white people, that the negro can only be made useful by keeping him degraded—intellectually and morally—to the level of a beast of burden; hence there seems to be little regard for truth for justice where the Freedmen are interested. There are honorable exceptions to this; but numerous crimes, including murders, are committed through the State against Freedmen, and the civil anthorities almost universally neglect to take action, or inflict punishment. It is only necessary in many localities to charge that the negro was insolent, or used threatening language, to make the taking of his bit "justifiable;" and

"justinative."
Since about the 1st of March last, crime against Union men and against Freedmen has been and is rapidly increasing. This, in my opinion, has arisen from two causes: the withdrawal of troops, but mainly from the fact that the less intelligent part of the people have arrived at the conclusion that treason and opposition to the authority of the United States Government was very chivairous and very respectable after all, and that any effort made to secure justice to the freedmen is simply the work of Abolitionists or the Preedmen's Bureau, which they think the same thing, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the President of the United States.

Pages could be filled readily with the accounts of theirs, robberies, assaults, and murders, some of them of the

Pages could be filled readily with the accounts of theits, robberies, assaults, and murders, some of them of the most brutal and unprovoked character, and where not a finger has been raised to bring the guilty parties to justice. This state of things would soon make the freedmen feel that there is no safety for him unless he bows his neck to a yoke worse than slavery, from which he has just escaped. Away from a supported authority of the Government the only safety for a Union man or a freedman is to demand no rights and to assert no manhood. From these causes I apprehend the laborers will be less reliable another year than they have been this. The withdrawal of troops has broken up the schools, the teachers and scholars, fears having been grounded they will not be safe.

Benevolent institutions for the whites have never existed in Arkanas, but the Society of Friends of the North have established two orphan asylums at Little Rock and Helena for colored children, which are doing a great good. The Freedmen's Bureau continue the issue of rations, but in greater proportion to the whites.

but in greater proportion to the whites.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

A citizen of Alabama writing to Capt. D. H. Bingham

WHITE AND COLORED CITIZENS OF NORTH CARO-

Mesors. Seward and Riddle, as counsel for Gen. FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the colored people of North arrest of the assassination conspirators. The object of this (on, Wrs. H. Semord, Secretary of States)
O. F. Wincheaster, of Connecticut, and Charles R. codam. now residing in Paris, have been appointed by the resident Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. The 30 Commissioners of the United States have now all been appelined.

Therefore, in consequence of this protest, the Trea-eury Department refuses to pass the bills of the Superintendents of Public Printing. In other words, as the private offices refuse to grant the eight-hour system it is not accorded by the Government. In consequence of this de-Union.

Fellow-citizens: You have taught us one good thing, which

Fellow-citizens: You have taught us one good thing, which we cannot forget. It is this: "That all men are born free guid equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with insilentials or ights. That among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governoit. So. "Fellow-Cripers: Cah we look to you for protection or not, to shield us from the nurderous hand! On humanity, whore is thy blush! Our defenseless wives and children, fathers, sons and brothers, are besten with clubs, robbed, shot and killed in various localities, and the authorities regard it not. We beg you as white men in authority to shield our defenseless heads, and guard our little homes. We appeal to your religion pad humanity. We claim by merit the right of suffrage, this ski at your hands. We believe the day has come when black men have rights which white men are bound to respect. We intend to live and die on the soil which gave us birth. Oh, North Carolina, the land of our birth, with all thy faults we love the still. Will you, oh! will you treat us human beings, with all our rights? It is all we ask.
Your humble servants, in behalf of the State's Equal Rights Lengue,
J. T. Schenck, H. Locker, J. A. Syraes. nial the printers at the Government Printing Bureau suspended work this afternoon, and will to morrow hold a meeting to de-NEGROES IN UNIFORM ARRESTED IN Augusta, Ga., Oct. 19.—During a fing presentation to a zonave volunteer company of freedmen at Charleston yesterday Gen. Scott arrested those wearing shoulder-straps and side-arms in violation of the general orders of the Department which prohibit mistary organizations of any kind in South Carolina.

THE PREEDMEN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF STEAM

J.T. Schenck, H. Locket, J. A. Syrkes.

The predictions PMGGATION SCHEME.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 17, 1866.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of

Sir. On the 6th inst. I had the honor to address a letter to you informing you that schemes were on foot to induce freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, and particularly to Peru, and suggesting that all legal and moral means at your command should be used to prevent what was believed to be an attempt, under specious promises of advantage, to practice imposition upon the ignorant freedmen of our country. Referring to that communication I have now the honor to transmit for your information extracts of the dispatch addressed to this Department by a Consul of the United States in Peru, under date of the 15th ult, which prompted the suggestions upon the subject referred to, which have already been made. I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant.

I consider it my duty to advise the Government that a man named Millan, a native of Chili, resident in Lima, has departed for the United States with the object of contracting for 2,000 families of negroes for this country. The intention of the party or parties interested is to give the speculation the coloring of free colonization in that country, but here the negroes are to be sold in the sume manner as the Chiuese cooles for the torm of eight years for the sum of \$375 each under the pretext of remanerating the speculator passage and advance money; the engrees to receive during the eight years 25 cents in Boltrian currency daily, equal to 33 per eent less in hard money. There is no necessity for me to cummerate or depict the horrid cruelities and suffering, and ill treatment inflicted upon the Chinese laborers and which would be the fate of the deluded people brought here under this contract if perunited to be carried out by your Government.

I will only add that the greater part of the negroes are already contracted out planters on the terms above mentioned. I leave the matter to HUBSON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Mr. James Derrickson, son of the senior member of the firm of Derrickson & Bartlett, paper dealers of New-York, was drowned at Chartealer's Mills, in Stockport, yesterday afternoon. He had visited the mills on business, and in surveying the premises walked out on the bulkhond, when he tripped and fell over the water-wheel into the finne.

The body has been recovered and will be forwarded to his friends. He was 27 years of age, and a young gentleman highly esteemed and respected. QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The continued fair weather is a great bleasing to the thousands of uniferers. It is understood that threats have been made to burn the city. This is owing to religious and national animosities. The citizens are arranging to form night patrols for the protection of property.

ing to form night patrols for the protection of property.

MARINE\_BUSASTERS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 19.—The ship Carl, before retailed bus.

New-Orleans, Oct. 19.—The ship Carl, before retailed bus.

The ship Sandusky, from New-York, arrived here to-day, She reports that on the 3d inst, in lat, 32.50, long, 74.50, ship ded mizzen top-masts. The ship was lying to, under bare poles, io, on the sext day saw several vessels bound north with loses of spars. On the 7th inst, passed "Hole in the Wall," but no light was displayed.

New-Orleans, Oct. 19.—Gov. Wells has gone, it is said, to the Calcasien consisty, in the South-Western part of the State, to prospect for oil springs on the lands of a canal company chartered by the Legislature of 1864, and given by interest was excited by the arriagnment of Yiele for participation with Gonzales and Pelisler, the recently executed criminals, in the nurder of School Correct was excited by the arriagnment of Yiele for participation with Gonzales and Pelisler, the recently executed criminals, in the nurder of School Correct was excited by the Legislature of the position in the murder of School Correct was excited by the Captaner was nearly articles and manifosted no great concern that form do by the Captaner was nearly articles and manifosted no great concern that position in the murder of School Correct the position in the found himself placed. The lands of the State, and multi-dusted himself placed. The lands of the State couries, and still the same short-sighted policy is a triple and the position in the murder of School Correct the position in the murder of School Correct the position in the murder of School Correct the presence was nearly at the position in the murder of School Correct the position in the found himself placed. The landsman of the care of the position in the found himself placed. The landsman of the care of the position in the f

BASE BALL.

THIRD MATCH FOR THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP CF

THE STATE.

NEW-HAMBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 19-The third contest for the junior championship of the State and a silver hall came off at New-Hamburgh to-day between the famous Volunteers of the City of Poughkeepele and the Actives of Wappingers Falls. The Volunteers and their friends left Poughkeepsie on the 1:55 p. m. train, in three cars, on the Hussen River Basiroad, arriving on the grounds at this place in ample time, when they found the Actives waiting their arrival. A large number of isdies were present, and the game was a splendid one, resulting in an overset sing defeat of the Actives. The match create these facilities of the Actives are paper talk had been Phaliged in by both Chules to regard to their respective merits. Certain it is that the question of superiority is now fully settled as the Actives have positively proven themselves no match for the wiry Volunteers.

THE INNIME.

selves no match for the wiry Volunteers.

The INNESS.

The Actives went to the bet elubbing the ball vigorously, the Volunteers watching each movement of their autogenists with eat-like steathliness and putting the Actives out in a few moments, their record showing only one run.

The Volunteers followed to the but and played fitely, the Actives however, showing great skill, surprising every one, patting out two of the Volunteers before one run had been made, and ending the first innings by giving their opponents a "gooce exe."

THERD INNINGS.

The Volunteers made splendid fielding on the start, the Actives being a little disconcerted though beining strongly, succeeding, however, in making but one run. The Volunteers went to the bat greatly encouraged over their success and played brilliantly, their friends from Poughkeepsie cheering wildly. Again the Actives rallied their extreme watchfulsees, cautioning the Volunteers not to be too man, inc, the latter going with only one run added to their score.

going with only one run added to their score.

POUTH INNINGS.

The Actives seized the cluis and "whacked" the balls anmercifully, seemingly determined to contest the ground inch by
inch, if such an expression may be used, and ferring for the
field with four additional runs.

The Volunteers, on taking the last, worked well enough at
that particular business, but lacked vigilance it the matter of
holding bases, one of them suffering a "put out" from his own
carelessness. They radied, however, and closed the innings
with eight runs, thus leading the Actives six runs, even innings.

game.

SIXTH INSINGS.

Actives went to the bat greatly discouraged and their embarrassment was made doubly odious by Neisor and Fineh of the Volunteers making two splendid fly-catches on the start. They left for the field with only one run.

The Volunteers seemed to slack off on this innings, they make the only two runs.

MARYLAND AGT. KEYSTONE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, There was a base-ball contest age today, between the Maryland Club of this city and Keystone Club of Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of speciators. The Keystones were victorious, the score stand-UNIONS VS. HUDSON RIVER.

UNIONS VS. HUDSON RIVER.

The Unions of Morrisaina will play the Hudson River of Newburgh to-day. Game called at 1 p. m.

ORIENTAL OF NEW-YORK VS. FRANKLIN OF BROOKLYN.

These clubs played the first of a series of games on Thursday at Hoboken, the Franklins winning by 29 to 15.

WALKILL VS. MONTICELLO.

WALKILL VS. MONTICELLO.

The home and home match of these clubs was played on Tacsday afternoon, the Monticello winning the victory by 31 to 31. RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Surprise Base Bail
Clab, held Oct. 4, 1866, the following preemble and resolutions
were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, An inscrutable Providence has seen fit to bring to an early
though honored grave our late esteemed friend and brother member,
Henry L. Freeman—"his body to the grave, his soul to God who
ave it?" and

though honored grave our late esteemed friend and brother member, Henry L. Freeman—"this body to the grave, his coul to God who gave it; and the second of the free s

ne to a solice. That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family of our deceased member, who are overwhelmed with grief at this sudden calemity, and that we tender to them our hearfelt sympathy in their berearchient.

Resided, That a copy of there resolutions be sent to family of the conductions of the sent of the

because, and that a copy of there resolutions be sent to the family of Resolved, That a copy of there resolutions be sent to the family of Accessed, and that they be published in The Watchester Times, Suburban Nows, and N. Y. TRIBUSE.

J. W. GRAFF, Secretary.

S. M. PURDY, President.

LARGE FIRE AT BALLSTON.

# Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane. They Friday, Oct. 19, 1866. An extensive fire occurred in Ballston last night-

An extensive fire occurred in Ballston last nightlargest that ever took place in that village. The large manufacturing establishment known as "Chapmans Glenn Woolen
Mills, owned by Messrs. C. H. & G. W. Chapman, and lease
by A. J. White, was entirely destroyed. The fire caught enthe first floor, and quickly spread through the building, monaining upward through the four stories of the mill and consuming
machinery, a large quantity of manufactured goods and raw
material, in a wonderful brief space of time. The Messrs.
Chapman lose about \$25,000; insured for \$16,000. Mr. White's
loss is from \$10,000 to \$15,000; insured for the former amount.
Forty operatives are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

LARGE FIRE AT BALLSTON.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- One of the largest fires with which Rollston, Saraloga County, has ever been ristled occurred in that village last ovening, and resulted in the sincest total destruction of the manufacturing establishment known as Chapman's Glen Woolen Mills, owned by the Messrs E. H. &

Chapman's Gren wooled aims, where by the messale H. H. G. Chapman, but leased and occupied by M. A. J. White for the manufacture of broadcloth.

The five caught at 6 o'clock, from the friction of a shaft in the wheel-room, and burned until 12 o'clock last night. The total loss will not fail short of \$20,000, which is principally covered by insurance. About 40 operatives were emuloyed at the time of the fire, though the capacity of the mill was much greater.

GEORGE PEABODY AT NEW-HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The N. V-Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, CT., Oct. 19.—George Peabody, the wealthy London banker and philanthropist, arrived in this city this evening. He is stopping at the New-Haven House. Its will ricit Yale College and other places of interest about the

REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE COTTON TAX.

New York, Sept. 20, 1868.

DEAR Sir: Your note of the 3d is received here,
The question you have put to me I have heretofore considered.
My opinion is that the tax of three coats imposed by the act of Congress you refer to, is unconstitutional and I believe the Court will so decide.

The Hon C. L. Scott.
We learn from The Wileer (Camden) Times that the cetten planters of that county are concerting measures to have the question tested in the Supreme Court.